IN THE SPECIFICATION:

Please replace the paragraph bridging pages 13 and 14 with the following:

The following example illustrates aspects of the invention, although the invention is not limited by or to this example. A flow of 500 cubic meters per hour of waste water is introduced into a 70 meter (passageway length) contact tank. A chlorine dose of about 10 kilograms per hour is entrained in a dosing liquid flow of about 3.6 cubic meters per hour. The dosing liquid can be fresh water or salt water. The chlorine-containing dose flow is introduced proportionally (by volume) and at the same time, to the waste water stream at a plurality of (in this example, four) dosing locations along the passageway length of the contact tank. In this example, the 3.6 cubic meter per hour dose flow, containing 10 kilogram per hour of chlorine, is proportionally introduced into the waste water stream by GMPD at the various dosing locations. Referring to the following Table 1 in conjunction with the dosing locations shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, about 50% of the dosing liquid is introduced at Location 1, about 28% of the dosing liquid is introduced at Location 2, about 14% of the dosing liquid is introduced at Location 3, and about 8% of the dosing liquid is introduced at Location 4. As also noted, a fifth dosing location may also be employed, the use of which would, of course, cause the percentages of dosing liquid introduced at the other dosing locations to vary. Optionally, a ~~Location 5~~ fifth location may only be used intermittently, such as where sensing devices are employed in passageway 15 and detect particularly troublesome remaining microorganism concentrations after the waste water stream passes Locations 1-4. The effect of each of these disinfectant doses, as to the reduction in coliform counts and the residual chlorine levels, is monitored by taking regular samples of waste water at the end of the 'leg' of the tank down stream from the dosing location. Coliform counts are determined by a traditional agar plate assay. Residual chlorine levels can be monitored using the standard DPD colorimetric assay or by an amperometric method. Over the period of the trial, the concentration of chlorine in the dose flow can be varied as well as the flow volume itself. As will be appreciated by those of skill in the art, the assay techniques used to determine coliform

counts and residual chlorine levels allow the GMPD technique to be optimized for the contact tank and waste water conditions.